

with decay in the stem, bark, and other parts belong to a different category.

3. Numerous species and orders of plants are nearly or quite devoid of raphides as a regular part of the growing and healthy structure.

4. Certain orders may be so readily distinguished from their near allies by raphides alone, and this even in minute fragments of the leaf and other healthy parts, whether in the fresh or dried state, in the absence, too, of the flower and fruit, that the fact should henceforth be comprised in the descriptive characters of our plants of those orders.

5. Onagraceæ and Lemnaceæ have now been proved, as far as regards the British plants, to be such orders.

6. The common and abundant Willow-herbs and Duckweed, being thus very laborious for the formation and collection of phosphate of lime, should be worthy of attention as valuable manure.

Edenbridge, March 2, 1863.

XXIX.—On some new Genera and Species of Umboniidæ from the Seas of Japan. By ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S. &c.

MM. LESSON and VALENCIENNES have made known *Umbonium giganteum* and *U. costatum* from Japan; and Gould has recently described *U. superbum*, found by Stimpson at Kagosima Bay. One species (*U. moniliferum* of Lamarck) is in estimation among the Japanese for the superior lime it furnishes; and the same species is sold in their shops, under the name of "Aru," for ornamental purposes, such as the manufacture of bracelets. *U. vestiarium*, L., so common in the north of China, is hardly met with in Japan, a few dead examples only having been detected by me at Tsaulian Harbour, which, although in the Sea of Japan, more properly belongs to the Korea.

But although, very naturally, the more conspicuous and brilliant species have been brought by travellers to Europe, yet there remain still unknown many smaller and more obscure forms of the family, some of which I now propose briefly to elucidate.

Genus UMBONIUM, Link.

1. *Umbonium vestiarium*, Linn.

*Trochus vestiarius*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 12. p. 1230.  
*Rotella lineolata*, Lamk.; *Rot. rosea*, Lamk.

*Hab.* Tsaulian.

2. *Umbonium giganteum*, Lesson.*Rotella gigantea*, Less. Illust. de Zool. pl. 17.*Globulus giganteus*, Phil.*Rotella aucta*, Sow.

Hab. O-Sima.

3. *Umbonium costatum*, Valenc.*Rotella costata*, Val. Kien. Sp. Conch. viv. pl. 11. f. 5.*Globulus costatus*, Phil. Conch. Cab. pl. 7. f. 15.

Hab. Simoda; Hakodadi; Tsu-Sima; Tsaulian.

4. *Umbonium moniliferum*, Lamk.*Rotella monilifera*, Lamk. Hist. des Ann. s. Vert. vol. vii. p. 8.*Rotella javanica*, Lamk.*Globulus monilifer*, Phil.

Hab. Nagasaki; Simoda; Tatiyama; O-Sima; Tago.

5. *Umbonium anguliferum*, Phil.*Globulus anguliferus*, Phil. Conch. Cab. pl. 8. f. 3.

Hab. Simoda.

6. *Umbonium superbum*, Gould.*Rotella superba*, Gould, Otia Conch. p. 156.

Hab. Kagosima.

## Genus MICROTHYCA, A. Adams.

Testa globoso-turbinata, late umbilicata, subporcellana, longitudinaliter rugoso-plicata; suturis canaliculatis; anfractibus ad suturas crenulatis. Apertura semicircularis, peritremate continuo; labio incrassato, arcuato; labro margine incrassato; umbilico crenulato.

1. *Microthyca crenellifera*, A. Adams.*Isanda crenellifera*, A. Adams, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1862.

Hab. Gotto Islands, 71 fathoms; Seto-Uchi, 17 fathoms.

In this curious little form, which I referred to *Isanda* (not having the type of that genus to compare with it), the peritreme is continuous, and the outer lip thickened—characters which prevent its being referred to any existing genus.

## Genus UMBONELLA, A. Adams.

Testa globoso-conoidea, solida, porcellana, polita, anguste umbilicata. Apertura subquadrata; labio rectiusculo, antice dilatato; umbilico angusto, margine crenulato-rugoso.

1. *Umbonella murrea*, Reeve.*Turbo murreus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon. sp. 54.*Isanda maculosa*, A. Adams, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1862.

Hab. Gotto Islands; 71 fathoms.

Ann. &amp; Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 3. Vol. xi.

This genus is founded on a small, turbinate, porcellanous shell, which I described under the name of *Isanda maculosa*. There is, however, a figure in Reeve's Monograph of *Turbo* which seems to represent the same shell, and is called *T. murreus*. The nearest genus appears to be *Chrysostoma* of Swainson; but in that the aperture is circular, and the axis is imperforate.

Genus ETHALIA, H. & A. Adams.

1. *Ethalia perspicua*, A. Adams.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1861.

*Hab.* Kino-O-Sima; Takano-Sima.

2. *Ethalia sobrina*, A. Adams.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1861.

*Hab.* Akasi, 17 fathoms; Tsu-Sima, 25 fathoms.

3. *Ethalia candida*, A. Adams.

Annals & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1862.

*Hab.* Gotto Islands, 71 fathoms.

4. *Ethalia polita*, A. Adams.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1862.

*Hab.* Gotto Islands, 71 fathoms.

5. *Ethalia omphalotropis*, A. Adams.

*E.* testa ovato-discoidali, alba, lævi, nitida, semidiaphana; spira elatiuscula; anfractibus  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , convexis, rapide accrescentibus, suturis impressis; anfractu ultimo ad peripheriam rotundato; umbilico aperto, margine valde carinato; apertura subcirculari; labio callo parvo umbilicum partim tegente.

*Hab.* Yobuko, 17 fathoms.

This species has a peculiar sharp keel surrounding the umbilicus. Like all the other examples of the genus, it is entirely devoid of coloured markings.

6. *Ethalia nitida*, A. Adams.

*E.* testa helicoidea, tenui, semiopaca, lævi, nitida, sordide alba; anfractibus  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , convexis, ultimo antice subdilato, ad peripheriam rotundato; apertura subcirculari; labio in medio indentato, subcalloso, peritremate in angulo postico producto.

*Hab.* Yobuko, 14 fathoms.

A thin helicoid species, with the whorls smooth and polished, and the inner lip callous and indented, but not emitting a callus sufficiently large to cover or conceal the umbilicus. The peri-

stome is produced into an angle, which ascends on the last whorl.

Genus TEINOSTOMA, A. Adams.

1. *Teinostoma concentricum*, A. Adams.

*T. testa orbiculato-ovata, superne convexa, alba, solida, semiopaca, sulcis concentricis confertis concinne insculpta, lineisque incrementi radiantibus subtilissime decussata; anfractibus rapide crescentibus, ultimo dilatato, ascendente, alios involvente vix usque ad apicem, periphæria rotundata, basi convexo; umbilico callo convexo lævi omnino obtecto; apertura subcirculari, antice vix producta.*

*Hab.* O-Sima; Takano-Sima.

A solid, convex species, with the surface finely concentrically grooved—a peculiarity which distinguishes it from any of the species already known.

2. *Teinostoma radiatum*, A. Adams.

*T. testa orbiculata, depressa, superne convexiuscula, basi subplana, semiopaca, alba, lineis incrementi radiantibus conspicue ornata; umbilico callo excavato angulato obtecto; anfractibus subito crescentibus, ultimo alios involvente usque ad apicem; apertura depressa, antice producta.*

*Hab.* O-Sima.

This species is distinguished by its depressed form and the conspicuous radiating lines which proceed from the axis towards the periphery. The callus covering the umbilicus presents a sharp angular excavated edge near the inner lip.

3. *Teinostoma lucidum*, A. Adams.

*T. testa oblique ovata, depressa, superne convexa, inferne planiuscula, alba, lævi, pellucida, striolis incrementi obsolete radiata; umbilico callo plano subcirculari opaco obtecto; anfractibus rapide crescentibus, ultimo ascendente, alios involvente usque ad apicem; apertura subhorizontali, depressa, antice producta.*

*Hab.* Simoda.

This species differs from the others already described in being smooth and pellucid; the last whorl is also considerably more dilated anteriorly.

Genus CALCEOLINA, A. Adams.

*Testa neritiniiformis, oblonga, depressa; spira parva; anfractibus rapide accrescentibus; regione umbilicali callosa. Apertura semi-circularis, intus non margaritacea; labio callo magno-lato obtecto, postice umbilicum tegente; margine antico recto, simplici.*

This little genus is established on a shell I found at Tanabe, and which I believe to be the same as the *Neritina pusilla* of

C. B. Adams. It seems to be most nearly allied to *Teinostoma*, with which my brother and myself have placed it in our 'Genera.'

*Calceolina pusilla*, C. B. Adams.

*Neritina pusilla*, C. B. Adams, *Conch. Contrib.* p. 112.

*Teinostoma anomalum*, H. & A. Adams, 'Genera of Recent Mollusca,' vol. i. p. 123. *Teinost. pusillum*, *Append.* p. 615.

C. testa albida, subopaca, superficie rugulis incrementi confertissimis striata; sutura valde impressa; anfractu ultimo depresso, magno, ad peripheriam compresso.

*Hab.* Tanabe, in shell-sand.

XXX.—*Notice of the Occurrence of a rare Cetacean (Lagenorhynchus albirostris, Gray) at the Mouth of the Dee.* By THOMAS J. MOORE.

ON the 29th of December last, at daybreak, a fresh wind blowing from W.S.W., and the tide being about quarter-ebb, a large Cetacean was discovered stranded at Little Hilbre, one of two closely contiguous islands at the mouth of the Dee. It was observed by Mr. Barnett, Inspector of Buoys, who resides on the larger island, and who had noticed others off the shore a few days previously. I had urged Mr. Barnett, on the occurrence of such creatures, to endeavour to secure examples for this Museum; and he was, in consequence, kind enough immediately to proceed to the mainland for a suitable conveyance, into which it was carefully removed and brought to Birkenhead Ferry, and thence across the Mersey to this building. The creature was still living, spasmodically breathing at irregular intervals; the body was warm to the hand; and tear-like moisture oozed from its eyes as it lay quiescent in the cart.

I was desirous of giving it a fresh chance of life, and my first anxiety was to obtain a vessel large enough to form a bath for it. This I succeeded, after some delay, in securing; but, to my great mortification, the creature gave up the ghost (with considerable violence, too) at the very moment when we were prepared to remove him into it. It was then getting dark, and the poor animal had thus lived about eight hours out of water.

It was a male; and upon endeavouring to make out the species, I was agreeably surprised to find it approximate most nearly to the description of the White-beaked Bottle-nose (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*), as given in Dr. Gray's 'Catalogue of Cetacea in the British Museum,' p. 99, and in the 'Zoology of the Voyage of the Erebus and Terror,' p. 35, the skull agreeing well with the figures in the latter work, pl. 11.